The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3696. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Advices One Week Later by the Arabia Off Cape Race.

A Proposal of Mediation from the French Emperor.

Great Britain Declines to be a Party at the Present Time.

The Co-operation of Russia Considered Essential.

Effect of the News of the Recent Elections.

The Paris Bourse Thinks the Time for Mediation is Near at Hand.

ARRIVAL FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

DAILY NEWS, Monday, Nov. 24.

The steamship Arabia from Liverpool, Saturday the 15th, Queenstown 16th, passed this harbor at 6 o'clock, A. M., and reached her dock at seven o'clock. The Arabia brings news from New-York, arrived out on the 14th.

The English Government has dissented from the French proposal for mediation.

The London Times publishes Mr. Roebuck's address, and says, under date of the 12th inst., professing mediation. It recognizes that every view and sentiment that has found utterance in Secession and Democratic circles in favor of recognizing, mediating, or interfering in any way in the American contest, and that all these views and sentiments are represented in the Emperor Napoleon's proposition.

The London Post says that the proposal of the French Emperor was divulged at the Imperial Court.

Lord Russell has communicated the decision of Her Majesty to Parliament.

The Morning Herald says that the answers of England and Russia are an adjournment of the American question of intervention. The Moniteur adds: "If our information is correct, the hesitation of England and Russia arises only under its form. The recent elections justify the progress of peace opinion, which appears likely to command a majority in next Congress."

INDIA AND CHINA.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Oct. 20.

Shippings unchanged. Twist advancing. Tea declined. Exports to date, fifty-two millions pounds. Nothing definite has been ascertained respecting the exploit of the late conspiracy.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Shippings unchanged. Tea firm. Silk firm and active. Stock, 12,000 bales. Export to date, 40,000 bales.

Shanghai quiet. An engagement had taken place near Ningpoo between the rebels and the American General Ward's contingent, in which Ward was killed. The rebels had arrived in great force, determined to retake Ningpoo.

A dreadful political murder has been committed in Japan. A lady and three gentlemen were attacked by Satsuma knights on the high road. Charles Lennox and —— Richardson, of Shanghai, were murdered. The rest escaped. The vengeance of Foreign Powers was invoked by the British Minister, whose interference in the affair caused considerable indignation.

BREADSTUFFS, Saturday, Oct. 25.

Coffee 59,700 to 72,000. Shipments, 104,700. Stock, 135,000. Dutch Sugar 29,500 to 32,400. Cotton 105,000 to 110,000; Javas, September 6 cents (1,000 to 44,000. Browns 21,300 to 21,400.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports: The sales of the week reach only 15,000 bales, including 2,500 taken by speculators, and 2,000 to exporters. The market has been dull, and East India has declined ⅛d. B B. The sales on Friday were 3,000 bales, the market closing dull at unchanged quotations. The following are the authorized quotations.

Pair.		Manufg.
Orleans	27⅛d.	Orleans 23d.
Mobile	26⅜d.	Mobile 22d.
Uplands	25⅜d.	Uplands 20d.

The total Stock in Port is 290,000 bales; including 23,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORTS.—The market for Goods and Yarns is somewhat firmer, but the tendency is still downward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet and steady. Wheat is slightly easier. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report: Flour downward; quoted 24s. 6d. Wheat easier. Red Western, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 8d. Red Southern, 9s. 9d. to 10s. White Western, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. White Southern, 11s. 2d. Corn has an improved tendency; Mixed, 30s. 6d. to 30s. 9d.; White, 31s. to 31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally dull. Mitchell, Sheaker, Aspua & Co. report: Beef steady. Bacon declining. Lard dull at 58s. 6d. Tallow fell off a decline of 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet, at 32s. 6d. to 33s. Rosin quiet and steady. Sugar: Transactions inactive. Sugar very dull. Coffee—No sales. Rice firmer. Linseed has an upward tendency. Linseed Oil—easier at 31s. Cod Oil, steady, at 40s. Whale Oil quiet, at 43s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS—(EARING.)

Wheat very dull and declined 1s. to 2s. Barley, 1d. to 2d. lower. Corn quiet. Sugar has a declining tendency. Tea steady. Rice declining. Tallow easier at 43s. 3d. Linseed advancing. Linseed Cakes firm. Spirits Turpentine quoted 32s. Linseed Oil—declining, quoted 30s. 6d. Cod Oil—fell off 2s. 6d. Whale Oil—declined 1s. 6d. Sperm Oil—tending downward and declining; common 31s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Circular dated Friday 21 30, No Money. Bullion in the Bank of England has declined 226,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is inactive. Illinois Central Railroad 83½@85, discount. Erie Railroad 33@34.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Cotton for the week, 3,700 bales. The market is flat, and the quotations nominal. Stock in port, 54,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is heavy. Rentes, 70f. 25c.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 15—Evening.

Cotton—Sales for 3 days 9,000 bales, the market also 1/8d at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady.

Provisions—The market is dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 93¼@93⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 83½@85, discount; Erie Railroad, 33½@34.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of the Rebels on the Mississippi.

Fortifications Erecting at Port Hudson.

Immense Supplies Going Forward to the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 24.

The Democrat of this city, has information that the rebels are now busily at work fortifying Port Hudson, a hundred and fifty miles from New-Orleans.

The same engineer who laid out the rebel works at Vicksburgh, has just completed the plan of the fortifications at Port Hudson.

Ten or twelve guns are now in position, and in two weeks from the present time Port Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburgh, and will prove a serious barrier to the ascent of Admiral Farragut's fleet.

The rebels are now erecting steamboats from Port Hudson to Lake Providence, a distance of more than three hundred miles.

The rebels are also running boats on Red River, bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large quantities of salt from the new salt works on Red River, which are situated about fifty miles above its mouth.

It is stated that these works produce ten thousand bushels of salt daily, all of which is rapidly sent to the East *via* Vicksburgh.

One object of the fortifications at Port Hudson is to prevent the National forces from marching on these salt works.

Gen. Schofield and Staff arrived here last night. The General's health, though not fully restored, is rapidly improving.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL,

NEARLY ONE MILLION IN TREASURE.

The steamship *Ariel*, A. G. Jones, commandian, from Aspinwall on the 15th, with mails, passengers and specie, to D. B. Allen, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, 24th, at 2 o'clock. On the 20th inst., at 12 M., lat. 38° 23', lon. 79° 40', was boarded by gunboat *Octarara*. The *Ariel* brings $949,813 50 in specie.

The news from the Isthmus is of no importance. The report that Mosquera had entire possession of Antioquia, is confirmed. The Governor of Antioquia finding it was hopeless to contend against the overwhelming forces brought against the State, made propositions of submission. The lives and property of all citizens who had been in arms against Mosquera were to be guaranteed, and passports given to those who wished to leave. The civil war of this Republic is now about at an end, as only a small portion of the Conservative forces under Arboleda, now remain in Pasto, and are in no condition to meet the combined forces of Mosquera.

The State election for Governor of Panama takes place on the 26th inst., when the present Provisional Governor, "Diaz," will probably be reelected. The National Convention has again been postponed.

Quite a large number of vessels are said to have been lost on the South Pacific Coast in the late gale.

The United States brig *Bainbridge* arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th inst., and the United States brig Perry sailed thence for Key West on the 14th inst.

We are indebted to Purser Wenman, of the *Ariel*, for prompt delivery of our news packages.

The following is the *Ariel's*

LIST OF SPECIE.

Order	$10,000	Marcus C. Hawley	$6,170
Order	2,500	M. Sederer	6,823
Louis McMurray & Co.	1,000	H. Cohn & Co.	2,032
Isaac Rich & Co.	14,000	John B. Nourse & Co.	20,615
Order	20,000	Lawrence Giles & Co.	1,324
Allen McLane	11,000	Ross, Demster & Co.	1,124
P. B. R. Co.	24,308	Sutton & Co.	878
Wm. Myer & Co.	16,600	Dollner, Potter & Co.	9,271
Richard Faizick	26,800	J. F. Harwood	6,000
Newstadter Bros.	17,320	A. Rosenbaum & Co.	17,250
De Witt, Kiser & Co.	14,000	Metropolitan Bank	33,151
S. Dinkinspiel & Co.	17,800	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	12,400
Baker & Merrill	16,000	J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	62,182
J. G. Parker & Son	12,000	S. & M. Goodman	10,000
J. H. Cogswell	8,000	Jennings & Brewster	23,000
Rosenbaum & Frisch	10,000	Order	30,000
Same	10,000	Frank Baker	24,000
J. Heller & Bro.	18,300	Wells, Fargo & Co.	305,500
Rosenstock & Price	15,000	Order	2,017
Wm. Heller & Co.	18,000	Ross, Demster & Co.	800
Scholle & Bros.	10,000	Total	$937,126

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$2,000	Samuel L. Isaacs	$1,100
Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,000	Ritson & Munson	2,000
Cartwright & Harrison	300	Ritson & Munson	1,700
Hardy & Hoadley	555	Colgate & Hoffman	1,500
M. J. De Pizarlo	(20)	Total	$11,875

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

The President has issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 23, 1862.

Ordered, by the President of the United States, that the Attorney-General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all prosecutions to be had under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress Insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as the same relates to the seizure, prosecution and condemnation of the estates, property and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of the said act of Congress. And the Attorney-General is authorized and required to give to the Assessors and Marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful and proper for all such seizures, prosecutions and condemnations; and moreover, to authorize all such Attorneys and Marshals, wherever there may be reasonable ground to fear any forcible resistance to the act in the discharge of their respective duties in the premises, to call upon any military officer in command of the forces of the United States to give them such aid, protection and support, as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties; and all such commanding officers are required promptly to hear such call and to render the necessary services, so far as may be in their power, consistently with their other duties. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

In accordance with this order, the Attorney-General will shortly issue specific instructions to United States Attorneys and Marshals for carrying into effect the provisions of the act to which reference has been made.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 24.

IMPORTANT CONSULTATION.

Important interview was held to-day, in which the President, Secretary of War, Gen. Halleck and Judge Hoar were all present.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S CASE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. McDowell met to-day and adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow, to give time for Gen. McDowell's letter to the President demanding an investigation to be placed on file in the Adjutant-General's office, so as to reach the Court in due process of circumlocution. If so accuser then appears, Gen. McDowell's own testimony will be admitted, and deemed to be sufficient in justification of his acts.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PRENTISS.

Gen. Prentiss, who is on the Court of Inquiry in the case of Fitz-John Porter, arrived in the city to-day with his family.

THE MAYOR OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

Mayor Slaughter, of Fredericksburgh, was released about six weeks ago from the Old Capitol Prison.

WINTER QUARTERS.

Two Divisions of the Reserve Corps for the defence of Washington, commanded by Gens. Casey and Abercrombie, are now actively employed in the construction of huts outside the fortifications, to be used as Winter quarters.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

Postmaster-General Blair, in view of the precarious condition of the mail routes across the great plains from the Missouri River to Colorado and New-Mexico, will appoint a special agent to supervise the overland mails, and who will also discharge the duties previously pertaining to the general mail agency for Kansas and Nebraska, which is abolished.

MUSTERED OUT.

The Sturgis Rifles, Gen. McClellan's Body Guard, were to-day mustered out of the service at the General's request. They were never in an engagement.

RUSSIAN VICE-CONSULS.

The President has recognized Rear. Schultzy as Vice-Consul of Russia for Port of New-York, and Otto Fassenzon for the Port of New-Orleans.

NOTICE TO LADIES GOING SOUTH.

In answer to daily inquiries, an informal notice is again given that all applications made by ladies to go to their friends and families in the South, must be made in writing and verified by oath previous to the 10th day of December next, and each applicant must state:

First—Her name, age and residence.

Second—The date when she came within the military lines of the United States, for what purpose, and where she has since resided.

Third—The place she desires to go to, and the purpose or object thereof.

The persons to whom leave may be granted will be sent with a suitable escort, from Washington to the lines of the United States forces in Virginia, with such personal effects as shall be allowed to pass.

No person will be allowed to take more than one trunk or package of female wearing apparel, weighing not over 100 pounds, and subject to inspection; and if any contraband property is found, the party will forfeit the same and be subject to imprisonment during the war.

Applicants are also notified that immediately after the expiration of the time for making application, a list of the names of the persons to whom leave is granted will be published, and the time and place of leaving designated.

Children, if desired, will be allowed to accompany their mothers and relatives, who have parents, and take their usual wearing apparel; but the name and age of each child must be given in the application.

(Signed) L. C. TURNER,
Major and Judge Advocate.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Destruction of Tobacco by the Rebels—Gen. Lee to Hold Fredericksburgh—Sinking of the Rebel Steamer Kelsie.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 23.

Four hundred Union prisoners arrived here from City Point to-day.

The Richmond papers say that nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of tobacco was destroyed at Fredericksburgh by the Confederates.

The same papers also say that Gen. Lee refused to treat with the Federals, and ordered all the women and children to leave the city, as he intended to hold it with his forces.

Nassau dates to the 19th inst., received in Charleston, announce the sinking of the steamer *Kelsie*, from a collision, when fifty miles from the coast.

The *Kelsie* was one of the steamers built expressly on the River Clyde to run the blockade.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

The Expulsion of the French Banker, Jecker, from Mexico.

Strange Protest of the American Minister.

Spirited Reply of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Intercepted Correspondence of Jecker.

Interesting Developments—The Secret Designs of France in Mexico—Proclamation—Occupation of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—Hostility to the United States—The Jecker Bond Interest Working Everywhere—They Failed with Lerdo, but Hope to Influence Gen. Prim—Jecker's Letters Constantly Read by the Emperor, and Specially Prepared for that Purpose, &c.

The following diplomatic correspondence had its origin in the recent banishment from the City of Mexico and the Republic, by the Mexican Government, of the French subjects JUAN B. JECKER, EUGENE CHERON, CLEMENTE A. CARLBURN, ANTONIO BONNEMER, GUSTAVE DELARDEL, CARLOS DE HARRES and ADOLFO FRISAC, detected in active correspondence with the French army marching on the capital.

PROTEST OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

MR. MINISTER: The undersigned, members of the Diplomatic Corps present in Mexico, have learned with regret of the arrest of various foreigners, to whom the Mexican authorities have given the order to depart from the capital within forty-eight hours, and to leave the Republic.

The undersigned indulges the belief that the Mexican Government will not carry into effect a measure so extreme without having evident proofs that these foreigners have committed hostile acts against the State, and that their presence in Mexico offers some real peril.

The undersigned, in consequence, desire that the Government of the Republic will be pleased to communicate to them its final resolution, until which time they reserve such further and necessary communications as the measure referred to may require.

The undersigned have the honor to renew to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations the assurances of their high consideration.

MEXICO, Oct. 3, 1862.

(Signed) THOMAS CORWIN,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.
E. DE WAGNER,
FRANCISCO DE P. PASTOR,
AUGUST T. KINT DE RODEMBECQ,
MANUEL NICOLAS CORPANCHO,
NARCISO DE FRANCISCO MARTIN.

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic.

REPLY OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

To His Excellency Thomas Corwin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps:

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, Oct. 3, 1862.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, has received the collective note which their Excellencies, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, present in the City of Mexico, have done him the honor of directing to him under date of to-day, with reference to the order issued by the Government for the arrest of certain foreigners, their withdrawal from the capital within forty-eight hours, and their departure from the Republic.

Their Excellencies add that they indulge the belief that the General Government will not carry into effect this order without having evident proofs that these foreigners have committed hostile acts against the State, and that their presence in Mexico will be really dangerous. And finally, their Excellencies express the desire that the Government of the Republic will communicate to them its decision in this affair, reserving to themselves to make to it such further communications as may be rendered necessary by the measure in question.

The undersigned, after having received the instructions of the President, hasten to answer the points which, in the same terms employed by the Diplomatic Corps, he has just stated.

It is true that if the Government hesitated a moment as to the full conviction which it has that it has decreed this expulsion upon sufficient grounds it would take very good care as to carrying it into effect, and in this the collective note does it but justice; but the undersigned regrets very much that the presumption of rectitude on the part of the General Government was not extended to the time when it took the step treated of, and that it should have been limited solely to the interval comprehended between the adoption of the resolution and its execution.

And, notwithstanding, that presumption *prima facie* would have been reasonable, for it is the ordinary rule of judgment which justifies the acts of legitimate governments in the exercise of their faculties, until another state of things is proved.

But the undersigned desires to persuade himself that the omission just alluded to was not intentional and deliberate.

Entering into the merits of the affair, the undersigned has to repeat in this note what he has already had the honor to state verbally to one of the ministers with whom he has conferred privately and confidentially, with reference to this affair, that is to say: that the Federal Government upon sufficient evidence, examined in a dispassionate and lengthened council, had become profoundly convinced that the foreigners in question were by their conduct violating that neutrality which is their duty, and that for this reason their residence in the country gravely compromised the public tranquillity, and was not without peril to those individuals personally.

By the Constitution and laws of Mexico, the Government of the Federation is invested at all times with the faculty of issuing passports and of causing any foreigner, not naturalized, to leave the country, whose presence shall be known to be prejudicial to the public tranquillity.

This right of the Government becomes, also, a duty under the present grave situation.

The action of the Government has to be as sudden as are serious the circumstances in which the Republic is placed, and repressing these dangers solely by measures proper in even normal times, the Government of the President has desired to prove once again, after so many times that it exercises with moderation the right of National defence, although a war is being made upon Mexico, equally unjust in its causes, as in its measures and ends.

The final resolution of the Government, therefore, is to carry into effect the disposition to which the honorable members of the Diplomatic corps have referred.

The undersigned has pleasure in reiterating to their Excellencies the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

NOTE FROM THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER, BARON VON WAGNER.

MEXICO, Oct. 6, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: I have just learned that a dozen of Frenchmen have been arrested this morning, and that orders have been issued to them to leave this capital within forty-eight hours, and to quit the Mexican territory.

The expulsion of these foreigners should not be proceeded with without the judicial proof being first given that they are really dangerous to the Republic. This measure, even if it were justified in point of public right and of existing treaties, will undoubtedly give rise to new diplomatic demands of indemnity, and must naturally surprise Mexico which it friends will see with regret.

I hope, therefore, that the Government will proceed with the justice and circumspection which such a step demands, and that in any case it will present legal and irrepudiable proofs of the hostile acts of these foreigners and the real injury their stay in Mexico would cause.

In default of this, in view of the trust reposed in me, I shall be obliged, with the most sincere regret to hold the members of the Government personally responsible for all the losses and injuries caused to the parties interested.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) E. DE WAGNER.

To His Excellency Sr. Don JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

REPLY OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

To His Excellency Baron E. de Wagner, Minister Resident of Prussia, &c., &c., &c.

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, Oct. 6, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honor to direct to me on the 2d inst., with reference to the French subjects who had been ordered to be arrested and to leave the capital within forty-eight hours, and to depart from the territory of the Republic; and it is very painful to me to say to you that His Excellency the President, has been with as much surprise as displeasure, the conceptions which that letter contains. This expulsion is a purely Governmental act, having nothing to do with the judicial order, with regard to which it forms an entire exception, as is seen by the passages of the Constitution and the laws which treat of it.

The judicial proof which your Excellency asks for would be ridiculous, for there are no judicial proofs worthy to be called such except those that are received and examined in conformity with the rules of judicial proceedings; so that according to the precautions of your Excellency, it would have been necessary to proceed to the punishment by a formal trial in place of a proceeding purely administrative, or both courses at once; and these proceedings would be so unusual and foreign to practice that to be a waste of time to repeat them. But if the design of your Excellency has not been to expect in this case a true judicial proof, but simply the intervention of the Judge to place on record the data which the Government should present to it, it is very clear that by this means the Judge would be nothing more than the blind agent of the Government, which, it appears to me, would not satisfy the desires of your Excellency.

I have to overcome a profound repugnance in having to speak of the elementary principles of administrative right, but it is necessary to say, although all the world knows it, that the means of information in Governmental practice are very different from those usual in the judicial order; that the promptness with which the resolutions in detail of the Government have to be dictated and compiled with does not permit the preliminary of judicial proofs; and that when this rapidity has to be extreme, because the circumstances which demand the measure are imperative, and, finally, when it is necessary for their success that no one should know of them, or have reason to anticipate them, as precisely occurs in the case of orders of banishment, then preliminary judicial proof would be in every aspect not only incongruous, but destructive to the ends of justice.

Happily, this is not anywhere required, and a multitude of Governments banish without contradiction, and without the necessity of these strange preliminaries, such foreigners as may be found prejudicial to the public tranquillity.

While in a state of war, it would be difficult to imagine a Government of the Federation that would render illusory and vain the exercise of a faculty with which it is invested by the Constitution and laws of the country, even in times of profound peace.

Your Excellency has been pleased to add, that even the full justification for this measure would not impede the certain presentation of reclamations against the Republic, and that there would rest upon it, for this reason, burdens which would be seen with regret by its friends.

We are thankful in supposing that our friends would regret to see unjust obligations imposed upon us; but the good offices of friendship would most assuredly be better employed in assisting to prevent an act of injustice against us before exhorting us to renounce our legitimate means of defence—that is to say, to accept another manifest injustice.

The Government has proceeded in this affair as in all, with an unimpeachable spirit of justice, and if was only after mature deliberation that it took the step now treated of; but it denies its obligation to furnish to any one judicial proofs of the reasons upon which its resolution was based.

I have to repel most energetically the protest with which the letter of your Excellency terminates.

Your Excellency cannot cite in your support any other usage, right or reason, than the part now for some time taken by the Government of France and its agents to procure by all possible means the injury, the humiliation and the ruin of the Government of Mexico.

But neither the Emperor of the French nor your Excellency has any right whatever to refuse to recognize in the President of the Federation the representative of the Republic. Only before him are the members of this Government responsible for their acts, but not before the authority of any foreign power, be it what it may. Equally valid would it be for us to impose upon your Excellency penalties for what you may do in conformity with the power and instructions of the Government which you represent.

This is with reference to the question of right, but in passing to the question of fact, it does not in any way surprise the Mexican Government that, after so many violations of the rights of nations, there should now be committed that of refusing to consider the President and his Ministers as a moral entity, invested with the powers of the country, and acting by virtue of them; but only as a collection of private individuals to be subjected directly to the rage of the invaders of the country. This offensive threat has no other explanation than that it is designed to intimidate the Chief of the Nation and his Ministers; but in this your Excellency has been most pitifully mistaken, for the threat of an unjust attack only inspires fear in men without honor and without dignity. In vain your Excellency appeals to the trust committed to your charge for a reason in support of this unjustifiable threat. For the Government of Mexico, your Excellency has no other trust, with reference to French subjects, than that of extending to them your friendly protection; and in this trust it is impossible to find any authorization for the protest referred to, because it would be exceeding your rights, even supposing your Excellency was invested with the full diplomatic representation of France. For this reason, although with great regret on my part, I am obliged to announce to your Excellency that henceforward no proceedings of your Excellency in favor of French subjects will be taken in consideration by the Government of Mexico when your Excellency, upon commencing them, shall exceed, as in this case, the limits of your commission.

Your Excellency will be pleased to accept the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

(Signed) JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

NOTE OF MARSHAL WALLEN, ADDRESSED TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

MEXICO, Oct. 9, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency an autograph petition which has just been presented to me by the house of J. B. Jecker & Co., relative to the arrest of the principal of the house.

Observing to the letter his rights and claims of his creditors, I have the honor to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) S. BIA MAGRUDER.

To His Excellency JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

NOTE OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MEXICO, Oct. 7, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: I have had the honor to receive the note of your Excellency, dated the 6th instant, and the copy inclosed in it of a petition directed to your Excellency by the house of Jecker & Co., with reference to the arrest of their principal partner, and I see that your Excellency with his motive, reserves the rights of Jecker and of his creditors.

Very important it is to me, Mr. Minister, that my hopes have proved in vain of averting by the declarations I have before had the honor of addressing to your Excellency, a dispute such as that which your Excellency has raised by the note referred to.

The Government of Mexico cannot admit a protest or reserve whatever of rights against any of its acts as take place in virtue of the national sovereignty.

A protest is made to protect as to acquire a right, but no one can contend that a foreigner can use claim against the measures of his arrest and banishment, always supposing that the power by virtue of which he is made to suffer the one or the other, is sustained upon the General Government by the Constitution and laws of the Republic without other limit than its wise discretion, and not subject, consequently, to revision or to demand of responsibility.

The protest, therefore, is without foundation and is offensive to the dignity of the Republic.

This reserve of rights, which for a favorable time are left consecrated in the protest rendered by your Legation, has only one explanation, and that is that in order to give them value it was awaited when, abandoning the course of peaceful reclamations, which undoubtedly would be rejected for their manifest lack of reason and of justice and even exceeding the limits which moderation has imposed upon the rights of war, reparations will be exacted from the Ministers of the present Cabinet, as your Excellency has had the boldness to pretend on another occasion treating of this same affair.

But if such is the idea of this protest, as every thing induces the belief, the Government of Mexico has one reason the more for repelling it.

For these reasons I find it necessary, although not without grave regret, to return to your Excellency your note with the protest which your Excellency has desired to sustain in it.

Your Excellency will be pleased to accept the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed,) JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

ADDRESSED TO THE FRENCH SUBJECT, J. B. JECKER, RESIDING IN THE CITY OF MEXICO—FOUND SIGNED BY AUTOGRAPH BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 21, 1862.

MY DEAR UNCLE: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated in Mexico, the 10th of July—the delay in the arrival of which has caused me so much uneasiness—not doubting, as I did, but four days after the receipt of the July mails, that I could not help manifesting it in my last letter of the 15th August. Yours arrived on the 17th—the delay being due, according to the Antipodean mails, to a superior order, which clearly indicates the good-will of the Government with reference to the question of Louisiana. The order prescribed the suspension of the distribution of the letters from Mexico until the Cabinet of His Majesty should have taken exact cognizance of dispatches.

I have also just received your last of 27th July, and hand by way of Southampton.

Complete state of pacification of Mexico—conquest of Louisiana! Fortunately Forey is on the way to take the direction of the war, and will be there by the beginning of the last half of September, or if he arrives some twelve or thirteen days after. He aspires to a Marshalship, and will not stop on the road.

As this packet brought answers to many letters, I availed myself of your letter and that of Gutmann to write immediately a short article upon the case of Jecker to ratify the Paris Debats. Gutmann, I have taken care to make specially apparent the support of the conduct and the correctness of the views of the Emperor Napoleon, with reference to the solution of this affair, and of his Government. *Wait Bakery* is to speak of it as well as possible—all possible means to advance his credit. The journals will enlarge upon the theme from patriotism, and will contrast the success of his policy with the inefficiency of Paul Forey. Gutmann & Couch lightly upon the affair of Mexico, showing the impossibility of believing in the promises of Juarez against private interests, and the value of the solemn guarantee of the Legations which will give such proofs of his lack of honor. This article, I believe, will produce a salutary effect, and will attract attention, being the first to express that the views of Juarez never had the smallest hope of success whatever from Mexico.

As you do not make to your last letter any inquiries to which I have to respond, I will embrace this opportunity to communicate to you some items of information which I think will be interesting to the House, and which I have collected with much care. I have had some difficulty in my relations with father's friends, on account of my young opportunism, and they were inclined to treat me in a formal manner, but, thank Heaven, after some protestations on my part, and some cordial conversations between them how fully I was informed with reference to the business, they have given me their full confidence, and I am now in a position to be useful to the house, to the utmost extent of my ability. To proceed to Your letter of the 16th July, directed to the receipt

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE CASE OF MRS. MERRIMADE.

Continuation of the Trial of Superintendent Kennedy.

Interesting Evidence of Officer Bowles and Fireman-Assistant Baker.

Examined by Mr. Dean—My name is Lafayette Baker; I reside in Washington; I am employed by the Government; I am Assistant Provost-Marshal; I was employed by Mr. Kennedy; I was employed in arresting Mrs. Merrimade; I arrested her on the 10th of November, at her residence, No. 541 H-street; I had a warrant for her arrest; I had received it from Mr. Kennedy; I had received it on the 8th; I arrested her on the 10th; I had a conversation with her at the time I arrested her; I told her I had a warrant for her arrest; I showed her the warrant; I told her I was instructed to search her house; I commenced the search; I found a number of papers; I found a number of letters; I found a number of envelopes; I found a number of books; I found a number of articles of clothing; I found a number of articles of jewelry; I found a number of articles of silverware; I found a number of articles of bedding; I found a number of articles of furniture; I found a number of articles of wearing apparel; I found a number of articles of kitchen furniture; I found a number of articles of crockery; I found a number of articles of glassware; I found a number of articles of tinware; I found a number of articles of woodenware; I found a number of articles of ironware; I found a number of articles of brassware; I found a number of articles of copperware; I found a number of articles of steelware; I found a number of articles of leatherware; I found a number of articles of rubberware; I found a number of articles of gutta-percha; I found a number of articles of ivory; I found a number of articles of bone; I found a number of articles of horn; I found a number of articles of wood; I found a number of articles of stone; I found a number of articles of glass; I found a number of articles of china; I found a number of articles of earthenware; I found a number of articles of porcelain; I found a number of articles of pottery; I found a number of articles of brick; I found a number of articles of mortar; I found a number of articles of cement; I found a number of articles of plaster; I found a number of articles of lime; I found a number of articles of sand; I found a number of articles of gravel; I found a number of articles of dirt; I found a number of articles of rock; I found a number of articles of coal; I found a number of articles of wood; I found a number of articles of charcoal; I found a number of articles of ashes; I found a number of articles of cinders; I found a number of articles of slag; I found a number of articles of scoria; I found a number of articles of pumice; I found a number of articles of volcanic ash; I found a number of articles of lava; I found a number of articles of basalt; I found a number of articles of granite; I found a number of articles of sandstone; I found a number of articles of limestone; I found a number of articles of marble; I found a number of articles of slate; I found a number of articles of shale; I found a number of articles of clay; I found a number of articles of loam; I found a number of articles of gravel; I found a number of articles of sand

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Nov. 24, 1862.—5 o'clock P. M.

Pursuant to adjournment, a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held this day.

Present—The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long, Stevenson, Ross, Green, Webster, Hasleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webb and Reed—17.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the appointment of Commissioners for the northerly line of Front-street by South-street to the Croton Aqueduct Department, and at the expense of the City.

Which was referred to Commissioner Benjamin Pavement.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller advertised to issue his warrant in favor of Messrs. Underhill Bros. & Underhill for the sum of one hundred dollars, for the expenses of the removal of Brigadier-General Williams, deceased, from the City of New-Orleans to this City of the remains

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The examining Arabs passed Cape Race yesterday morning, and her colors, as she passed, were dipped. By this arrival we have news one day later from Europe. Her advices are anticipated by the Cunard steamer which reached the coast on Thursday, and which we published in the Herald of that day.

The Fourth Ward Democratic Republican Association has made a proposal for uniting with the Democracy in the United States to support the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and that the latter have determined not to accept the proposition.

Mr. Abram Wakeman, defaulter from Jackson Square Savings Bank, arrived in Washington on Thursday evening, and has since been quietly residing at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that Mr. Buchanan's friends in that city will be divided into three camps for the Presidency—Cameron, Dallas and Buchanan.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter declining the nomination for Vice President.

Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter declining the nomination for Vice President.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter declining the nomination for Vice President.

Mr. Joseph Gerrard, of Bucks county, Pa., has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the district composed of Bucks, Montgomery and Lehigh counties, Pa., in place of Mr. Hendrick B. Wright, resigned.

The Democratic Republican Association of Philadelphia have resolved to support the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President

Gen. Dix's Letter.

We find the following in the last number of the ——:

No. 140 Pearl Avenue, Nov. 19, 1862.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry, dated at New York, Nov. 18, 1862, I have to say, briefly, that the statement that I have ever said or written that Gen. McClellan was not responsible for the non-success of the Peninsular campaign, is entirely unfounded. I have always considered him responsible for the success of one or two millions a day. If [illegible] superhuman Virginia to realize [illegible] which took Richmond, and will make all due allowance for the difficulties under which the Government under such circumstances must necessarily labor.

I think McClellan has failed. The people will not forgive, and that is an apparent disposition on the part of the Government to screen him from responsibility for [illegible] I should not [illegible] responsibility for [illegible] should be probed to the bottom, and the guilty punishment may fall on the guilty [illegible]

Gen. Dix.

The following letter from Gen. [illegible] is published in the Albany Evening Journal, purporting to have been addressed from Major-Gen. Dix to Judge [illegible], was never published by the latter.—

[illegible] gentlemen who inspired of Gen. Dix [illegible] Weekly [illegible] Union publication for [illegible] that letter commended to copy of a letter he addressed to Judge Pinkerton, remarking, however, that it had not been published in the Evening Post of the 18th inst. And that he thought it had not been communicated to the [illegible] Gen. Dix, and to the gentleman referred to, in any [illegible] the knowledge of either. Considering the [illegible] entirely called to the occasion, [illegible] the appointment of Gen. Dix, and when the [illegible] was over, "took no responsibility" of publishing [illegible] in vindication of that distinguished [illegible] and either, one of those who voted for [illegible]

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

Movement of the Rebel Forces—Sixty Thousand Rebels Threatening Chattanooga and Murfreesboro &c.

Nashville, Monday, Nov. 24.

There is a rebel brigade at Shelbyville, under Gen. Jackson. Union men are making armed resistance to the conscription in several portions of Middle Tennessee.

There are 40,000 rebels at Tullahoma. It is reported that they are sending their siege guns to Murfreesboro. The rebel force between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro is said to be 60,000. The rebels are abusing their negroes and property south.

Four Union men have been murdered in Wilson County by guerrillas.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mayerbeer's new opera, "Dinorah," was produced last evening, for the first time in New-York, and met with decided success. An extended notice of the opera is unavoidably crowded over. The House was crowded to its greatest capacity. Among the visitors was Gen. Grosse in his overcoat, who, being recognized, was greeted with cheers and favored with the National anthems. "Dinorah" will be repeated on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening [illegible] will be opened for the first opera performance this season. The celebrated prima donna [illegible] will make her début together with the young operatic Signorina Marini, in Verdi's most popular opera of "Il Trovatore." The other [illegible] will be sustained by the well-known [illegible] Signor Susini and Amodio. Signor Muzio is the [illegible]

HAMLET, GARRICK.—"Macbeth" was received at [illegible] Wallack last evening in a manner to reflect credit on the management still and enterprise of Mr. Wheatley. In Philadelphia Mr. Wheatley has deservedly gathered a great reputation as a reproducer of Shakespearian and other legitimate plays. He promises to acquire the same kind of reputation in New-York. He has placed "Macbeth" upon the stage with a care and [illegible] which has not been surpassed by any City for many years. The scenery, by Mr. Bowers, is mostly new and some of it is really very fine; whilst no expense has been spared in the way of costumes and miscellaneous appointments. So far as the acting of the play is concerned it may justly be said that the average of it is far superior to that usually seen in theatres where a star of great magnitude is the centre of attraction. Mr. Norman, for instance, is excellent as Banquo; Mr. McCullough pretty good as *Macduff*; Miss Cook, Miss Wells, and Messrs. Burnett and Mason admirable as *Hecate* and the *Three Witches*, and Madame Ponisi is *Ada* of the best *Lady Macbeth's* that we can call to mind. Mr. Forrest's *Macbeth* is too well known to permit of either eulogy or criticism. It is a character in which he is very generally allowed to be unrivalled. He may be more popular in other parts, but there is none in which he better proves his right to rank among the greatest of tragedians.

IRVING HALL.—There will be a fine concert here this evening, at which the remarkable child pianist, Teresita Carreño, will make her first appearance. Mme. D'Angri, the great contralto, together with Mr. Wm. Castle, the tenor, and Mr. Theodore Thomas, violinist, will assist on this occasion.

MR. DE BOKOWA'S LECTURES.—The first of these amusing entertainments will take place to-night at Dodworth Hall. The subject is "Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The new grand spectacle called "Blondelle"—so long in preparation—will be produced here to-night.

Marine Disaster.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER ANN M. SILL—THREE OF THE CREW PROBABLY LOST.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Nov. 24.

The schooner *Ann M. Sill*, of Brookhaven, Long Island, Capt. Walter Hudson, bound to Fall River, with a cargo of oysters, consigned to Barker & Cushman, Boston, struck the Whale Rock near Narragansett Pier, South Kingston, about 8 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Nov. 22, and sunk in about fifteen minutes. Capt. Hudson was taken from the mast Sunday morning by the sloop *Rockybrook*, Capt. Nichols, and is now comfortable. The crew, three in number, are probably lost.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Nov. 25.—Nos. 76, 2, 7, 10, 66, 34, 22, 52, 5, 37, 31, 51, 36, 4.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC IN VIRGINIA.

Advance Army Falmouth to Sunday Noon.

THE BOMBARDMENT NOT COMMENCED.

The Enemy's Earthworks Extended on Saturday Night.

Northern Virginia Abandoned by the Rebels.

ONLY A FEW GUERRILLAS LEFT BEHIND.

Jackson Marching Toward Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS, FALMOUTH, Sunday Evening, Nov. 23.

The day has passed off quietly, without anything worthy of note transpiring. The church-bells in Fredericksburgh were ringing to-day, announcing the hour of Divine worship, although much of the inhabitants have fled the doomed city.

If the passage of the river by the National troops should be resisted by the rebels, their chimes have been heard for the last time.

A great many unarmed soldiers were seen walking through the city to-day, probably for the purpose of attending church.

During last night the enemy's works were somewhat extended, but no additional guns were visible.

FROM GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 24.

We have received the following from the TIMES' Special Correspondent, dated Sigel's Headquarters, Nov. 24:

Such information has been received at these headquarters this afternoon as leaves no further room to doubt that the entire northern portion of Virginia has been abandoned by the rebel troops. There are a few of Wade's guerrillas roaming about Leesburgh, Mount Gilead, Martinsburgh and vicinity. Jackson has gone toward Richmond.

AFFAIRS AT FALMOUTH.

The Storm and the Sufferings of the Army—State of the Roads—No Talk of Winter Quarters—The Flag of Truce—The Rebels at Work—A Compromise Proposed by the Pickets.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURGH, VA., Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac has probably never experienced two days and nights of greater discomfort than since they encamped near the Rappahannock on Wednesday. The symptoms of a storm, which were apparent during the march hither from Warrenton, led many to fear that bad weather would overtake us before we were established in camp. The day was drizzly, and the ground on which the various commands pitched their camps was already uncomfortably wet. During the night the wind prevailed from the southeast, and rain fell in considerable quantity. The temperature, however, was comparatively mild. Thursday morning the wind changed to the northeast, and blew a gale, accompanied with heavy showers of rain. Such of the troops as were fortunate enough to be located on sloping ground were less effected by the descending floods. But the greater portion of them, as is customary, sought the level plains extending back from the river, which have heretofore been used for planting purposes. The encampment of the Ninth Army Corps occupied one of these plateaus, and strenuous efforts were made by the usual ditching to turn the water off into the road which divides the encampment. All efforts, however, proved unavailing, and last night nine-tenths of the whole corps slept in the water, or piled in the pouring rain ankle-deep in mud around their smouldering camp-fires. The absence of all material for flooring, and of straw, obliged them to lie on the bare ground. Some few only were able to procure pine boughs to keep themselves out of the mud and water.

The violence of the cold northeast gale which blew the rain into the open shelter tents, only large enough for two to lie under, added much to their discomfort. To-day the sky has been overcast, but we have had only one light shower, and the sun had a golden setting earnest of a goodly day to-morrow.

The river has risen considerably, but not enough to prevent fording. The army, no doubt, will be crossed on pontoon bridges, the materials for which are now arriving by transports at Potomac Creek. A part are already here.

The roads, of course, have been much damaged by the rain, and some part of those we have been compelled to use for the last day or two, are already so badly cut up by deep holes and gullies as to be almost impassable.

The One Hundredth Pennsylvania, Col. Lazure, has been employed in repairing the Bellplain road.

The principal part of the forage for the army has been landed at Potomac Creek, and hauled thence in wagons. As soon as the railroad is in running order, that route will be substituted for all the supplies. The storm has somewhat retarded operations, but the work is being pushed vigorously forward. The railroad bridge over Potomac Run has to be rebuilt, but that will occupy but a few days.

Nobody talks of Winter quarters now, but the whole army are looking for an active campaign. The first mail down the Potomac arrived last evening. We shall, hereafter, probably have daily communication with Washington, *via* Aquia Creek. Please let us have the newspapers; not one or two from Philadelphia and Baltimore, but all of them, and particularly the Times. There is a great dearth of news, and the army has not got over the habit of looking almost exclusively to the papers for information of army movements. The shelling of the railroad train, yesterday, has put a stop to the movements of that institution in the town. They were probably removing stores and transporting troops.

A message was sent across the river, this forenoon, by a flag of truce, the import of which is not known. It had not returned up to sundown. It is surmised that the messenger has been obliged to wait for some answer from the rebel authorities at Richmond. It may be a dodge to gain time. A close inspection of the hills back of the town, to-day, it is said, has revealed the existence of different batteries, numbering some eighteen guns. Camp fires were numerous last night, and the smoke arising from beyond a belt of woods, some two miles southwest of the town, indicates that a force, large or small, is encamped there.

The Union and rebel pickets who are stationed at the destroyed Falmouth bridge, yesterday, held some running conversation across the river. Lieut. Jones, of the Second Delaware, who was in charge of the station, conducted the talk on our side. The rebel pickets inquired how many people, "for God's sake," there were up North. They thought they were all in the army; but having taken a paper containing the election returns, they were astonished to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL WORKER, AND GOOD COOK WISHES A SIT. Call or address 1 week at 1 E. 42d-st.

A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER, BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; best of city reference. Call at 1 E. 42d-st.

A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; best of city reference. Call at 1 E. 42d-st.

A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER, BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; best of city reference. Call at 1 E. 42d-st.

A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER—A SITUATION WANTED

HOTELS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

This elegant new and commodious hotel, situate by JAMES DONAHOE and JOSEPH A DONAHOE, Tens., is to be completed by 1st JULY INSTANT, and is one of the most central and desirable in the city. Rates of board, $2 per day. Rooms will be ready for occupancy on and after the 1st of January, 1852.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

OYSTERS.
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY OF CONFECTIONERY AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 18, WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WOOLWORTH.

SEASONING OF
TEAS, WINES, FLOURS, CHOCOLATES AND FRENCH PROVISIONS.
THOMAS A. ADNEY & CO. offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices unknown in the city, would call the attention of purchasers to the fact that they have determined to close out their entire stock of goods and discontinue business. Goods sent to all parts of the City. THOMAS H. ADNEY, No. 300 Greenwich-st., and No. 60 Murray-st.

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.
Highly flavored. Ask your grocer for it. Try it. Sold by nearly every grocer in the city. Only 25 cents per pound.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS OF SIX PER CENT. STOCK, ISSUED BY THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, on the 1st inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., in Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty-sts. Whoever will return the same to the Company's office, No. 49 Liberty-st., shall receive the above reward.

LOST, on Thursday, between the Astor House and Bleecker-st., a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a check for $1,000, payable to the order of the subscriber. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Astor House, or at No. 20 Bleecker-st

THE EMPEROR IN MEXICO.

[Continued from First Page.]

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